STATE PRICE OF ADVERTISING. Twelve lines, or leas, three insertions, - \$1 00
Each additional insertion, 25
Longer advertisements at proportionate rates.
A liberal discount made to those who advertise by

e year.

By Subscribers may remit by mail, in bills of solvent

BJ Subscribers may remit by sail, in bills of solvent banks, postage paid, at our risk; provided it shall appear by a postmaster's certificate, that such remittance has been duly mailed.

A liberal discount will be made to companies of fire or more transmitting their subscriptions together.

Postmasters, and others authorized, acting as our agents, will be entitled to receive a copy of the paper gratis for every five subscribers or, at that rate per cent. on subscriptions generally; the terms being fulfilled.

Letters and communications intended for the establishment will not be received unless the postage is seed.

THE MADISONIAN.

FOR THE COUNTRY.

We commenced on Saturday has the publication of a weekly edition of the Madisonian, and shall issue the second number to-day. This edition will comprise a condensed report of the daily proceedings of both Houses of Congress, with all the editorial matter and much other political, statistical, financial, and miscellaneous reading comprised in the edition published every other day—filling the four sides of the sheet with reading matter, of an interesting and valuable character.
This will prove a valuable acquisition, we flatter ourself, to all who would supply themselves with general nformation from the Capitol of the United States, in a cheap and convenient form, accessible to all. The present political period is an interesting and important one, and cannot fail to excite the attention of every one who sceks to be informed upon matters of general con-

The price for the Madisonian, weekly, one year, is \$3, payable invariably in advance.

December 16, 1837.

NILES' REGISTER.

IN reply to the daily inquiries from Members of Con, gress and others, it is deemed proper thus to state, that complete sets NILES'S REGISTER, from its commencement in September, 1811, to the present period can be obtained on application to Mr. Philip Researt, the agent of the late editor, in Baltimore, Maryland, or to the present editor, in Washington, city, on the following the agent of the late editor, in Baltimore, Maryland, or to the present editor in Washington city, on the following terms, for cash only, payable on delivery, viz: 52 vols. (in alaets.) from September, 1811, to September, 1837, subscription price,

\$142 00 35 25 25 per cent. discount, \$106 75

The reputation of the "REGISTER" as a record of important public papers, illustrative of the history of public measures and of public men, and of facts and events connected with the progress of the nation, as exhibited in statistical details, &c. is so well established in this country and in Europe, that it is deemed unnece sary to speak of its character or objects further than to say that by common consent it seems to be considered an indispensable portion of the library of the statesman and politician, and is quoted by all parties with entire reliance upon the facts stated, which are always based, when they can be obtain ed, upon official statements.

The complete sets remaining on hand are quite limited:

The complete sets remaining on hand are quite limited; and, as the work cannot, as some suppose, be reprinted, unless at great expense, persons who wish to possess them should make early application.

jan 20-44

BROOKMAN'S LONDON DRAWING PENCILS. DROOKMAN'S LONDON DRAWING PENCILS.

F. Taylor, has this day received a small supply of the above, which are known to be gentine, and will be warranted as such, and can be returned to him by purchasers if they do not give satisfaction. A very limited number of each letter is received, graduated to every degree of hardness and shade.

Also, Whatman's English Emperor Drawing Paper, double the size of the Antiquarian.

French Fancy Paper, the genuine "Papier Vegetable" of an unusually large size.

English and German Mathematical Instruments, in cases and separately, the best.

English Water Colors, Reeve's London Drawing Pencils.

cils.

Lewell's Liverpool Drawing Pencils.

English, Antiquarian, and other Drawing Pepers, and every other article of the kind, together with the best collection of works on Drawing, Engineering, Mathematics, Mechanics, and other branches of the arts and sciences, for sale in the United States, imported by the advertiser, and for sale in all cases at the lowest prices.

Books and other articles imported to order.

F. TAYLOR, Bookseller, Immediately east of Gadaby's Hotel.

NEW BOOKS.—The Confessions of an Elderly Lady and Gentleman; by Lady Blessington, in two vols.

Also, Lives of Cardinal De Retz, Colbert, John De Witt, and the Marquis De Louvois, by G. P. R. James, author of Attila, The Gipsey, &c. Just received and for sale by F. TAYLOR, or for circulation among the subscribers to the Warely Chemisting Lives. scribers to the Waverly Circulating Library, immediately east of Gadaby's.

THE GOROSTIZA PAMPHLET. FOR SALE by F. TAYLOR, in pamphlet form, an interpretable of the pamphlet printed and secretly circulated by M. E. Gorostigas, previous to his departure from the United States, and by him entitled "Gorrespondence between the Mexican Legation and the Department of State of the United States," respecting the passage of the Sabine.

JUST RECEIVED—

3 hhds. and 5 bbls. Whiskey,
4 bales Marseilles Almonds,
2 do English Walnuts,
2 do Filberts,
8 baskets Champaigne, Key and other brands,
3 casks Dunbar's Brown Stout, is at and pint bottles,
10 kegs prime Butter, Baltimore inspection,
200 Shenandoah Roll do,
Citron, Raisins, Currants, &c.
Forsate low by

For sale low by CLEARY & ADDISON.

CCK AND KEY BLANK BOOKS.—A few just received from the first lot that has reached this country from England. The lock is so sunk in the cavity of the book as to present no incumbrance whistever. Useful to the Merchant, the Banker, the Broker, the Diplomatist, or the Politician. For sale by

Bender of the Politician of

dec23

CHILDEN'S BOOKS several hundred varieties, Toy
Books, Dissected Maps, Paint Boxes, Drawing Books,
Purses, Pocket Books, Penkinies, Gold and Silver Pencil Cases, Juvenile Souvenirs, Chess and Backgammon,
Battledores, Bronze Inkstands, Card Rucks, Fire Screens,
Albums, Books of Engravings, elegantly bound and illustrated editions of favorite authors, Porcelain Slates, Ladies Work Boxes, Portfolios, Cologne and Cologne Bottles, Watch Stands, Motto Seals, Ivory and Shell Card
Cases, Children's Games, and a great variety of other ar-Cases, Children's Games, and a great variety of other ar ticles suitable for Christmas and New Year's gifts, jus received, and for sale at the lowest New York and Phila

received, and for sale at the lowest vector delphia prices by

F. TAYLOR, Bookseller, dec23

Immediately east of Gadsby Hotel.

THE MANUFACTURES AND MACHINERY OF GREAT BRITAIN—By P. BARTON and CHARLES BABBAGE, in one quarto volume, with many hundred engravings, exhibiting all the perfections and improvements up to this date—with an introductory view of the principles of manufactures—exhibiting the operation by which British manufactures—exhibiting the operation by which British manufactures have attained to their present state of pre-eminence, with views of their effects on the Population, Wealth and Revenue of the British Empire, is just imported and for sale by F. TAYLOR.

Also, M'Culleck's Statistics of the British Empire, in 2 octavo relumes, London, 1837, and a variety of the works of the same and of other classes of Literature and Science, (too many to entimerate,) recently imported at the most reasonable prices.

THE WOOLLEN TRADE

A STATISTICAL view of the numbers of sheep in in one small volume, giving also accounts and descrip-tions of the various machines and manufactories, their operations, &c. and every thing of importance connected with that object.

Just received and for sale by
Jan. 30

F. TAYLOR.

THE CITY OF THE SULTAN—By Miss PAR-DOE; and Vandaloar, or Animal Magnetism, a no-vel in 2 solutimes, is this day received and for sale by F. IAYLOR, or for circulation among the subscribers to the Waverly Circulating Library.

THE ADDRESS AND RESOLUTIONS OF the New York Democratic Republican Meeting, for sale at this office in pamplet form. Price \$2

THE MADISONIAN.

VOL. I. WASHINGTON CITY, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1838.

NEW LAW BOOKS.—Just received, and for sale by F. TAYLOR.—BARBOUR & HARRINGTON'S AMERICAN EQUITY DIGEST; From Chancellor Walworth,

Saratoga Springs, June 14, 1836. The Equity Digest of Messrs, Barbour & Harringto has been compiled from the books in my library, and en braces all the American Equity Reports, and all the En lish and Irish Equity Reports, subsequent to those co tained in the American edition of Bridgman's Digest, have had occasion frequently to refer to the work in man script, and have also examined very fully the volum which is published. I have no hesitation, therefore, recummending it to the Profession as a valuable Dige of Equity Cases, which will be found very useful to the whose libraries are furnished with the Reports, and indipensable to other members of the Professions, who wish become acquainted with the decisions of the variot Equity Reports in this country and in England in a codensed form.

From Judge Cowen.

From Judge Concen.

I know Mr. Barbour's means of research, his ability and industry, and do not heasitate to say that the plan cannot be better executed than it has been by him. I speak with the more confidence, because I used several of his heads in the course of judicial research, and found them of very great assistance. The book is essentially necessary to the Chancery practitioner. Our undigested Chancery Reports are numerous, and the publication of a work of the kind has already been too long delayed.

E. Cowen.

My examination of the Digest has been sufficient to unisity me of the great usefulness of such a work to the Profession, and of the abinty and industry with which t has been executed. From Chief Justice Savage.

Judge Baldwin on the Constitution, Baldwin's Reports Bayley on Bills, Greely's Equity Evidence Gordon's Digest, new edition, all of Judge Story's Legal Works

e's Law of Slavery, Chief Justice Marshall's De cisions
Phillips on Patents, the 11th vol., Peters's Report
Wendell's Digest, Hoffman's Course of Legal Study.
And many other new and fine editions of Legal Works,
all at the lowest prices, the list of which will be continued
in a subsequent advertisement.

je7.

TEXAS, in one volume, price 50 cents, describing the soil, productions, habits, advantages, &c., throughout those parts most interesting to American settlers, 262 pages, for sale by F. TAYLOR. jan 6.

FIREWOOD FOR SALE.—From one to two thousand cords of the best Firewood for sale on reasonable terns, about from one to two miles from the Georgetown ferry, on the west side of the river. The wood
either cut and corded, or standing, to suit purchasers
Apply to J. W. Minor, Esq., at the Globe house in the
vicenty, or to the subscriber in Washington city.

Mcculloch's commercial Dictionary, est edition, is just received, for sale by F. TAYLOR.

Loudon's Encyclopædia of Plants,
Loudon's Encyclopædia of Gardening,
Loudon's Encyclopædia of Agriculture,
Loudon's Encyclopædia of Cottage. Farm, and
Villa Architecture, and many other valuable
English editions.

PICK WICK CLUB.-CONCLUDED THE Fifth volume of the Pick Wick Club is this day received, for sale by F. Taylor, or for circulation among the subscribers to the Waverly Circulating Library.

TOTIUS LATINITATIS LEXICON.-In two quart-1 volumes. Jacobi Facciolati et Egidii Forcellini, edited by Bailey. London edition. A single copy of the above is just received by F. TAYLOR, for sale at 25 preent below the usual price.

OHIO GAZETTEER.

JUST PUBLISHED, and this day received for sale by by F. TAYLOR.
Also, Wetmore's New Gazetteer of Missouri, with a large

map, 1837. Sherwood's New Gazatteer of Georgia, with a large map, 1837. Peck's New Gazetteer of Illinois, 1837. Illinois in

1837, with map.
Gordon's New Gazetteer of the State of N. York,
1 octavo volume,
Martin's Gazetteer of Virginia and the District of
Columbia, I octavo volume, Columbia, I octavo volume,
Large map of Florida, taken from the documents in
the land office at Tallahassee,
Large maps of Mississippi and Alabama, just en,
graved from the U. S. surveys, in the Genera,
Land Office, Washington city. Visit to Texas

Large new maps of Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin &c., exhibiting the sections.

Davenport's New Gazetteer, 471 closely printed large octave pages, handsomely bound with many engravingf, price \$150.

New Geographical Dictionary, containing 304 closely printed pages, price 87 cents, and very many other works of the same class of literature, inn 3.

THE CHRISTIAN STATESMAN, DEVOTED TO THE PROMOTION OF JUST VIEWS IN LITE RATURE, HUMANITY, LIBERTY, POLITICS, APRICAN COLONIZATION, AND

THE REV. R. R. GURLEY, EDITOR.

The undersigned propose to establish in the City of vashington, under the editorial direction of the Rev. R. Curley, a weekly paper, adapted to promote just views morals, manners, government, and religion, and which, separate from the selfish conflicts of ambition, and the uncharitable controversies of sectarianism, shall contribute to unite all patriots and Christians in the accompliahment of objects for the good of our country, the benefit of humanity, and the glory of God. It will be our endeavor, through the aid of our able and efficient editor, endeavor, through the aid of our able and efficient editor, to make this journal worthy of the patronage of the American People. The cause of AFRICAN COLONIZATION, will be advocated as meriting the united, immediate, carnest, and liberal support of this nation. A summary of General intelligence will be given weekly; and, during the session, a condenaed report of the proceedings of both Houses of Congress, and a brief view of Public Affairs. In fine, no means will be neglected, of presenting to the Public, through the columns of the Statesman, such information, facts and arguments, on the topics which most occupy the minds of the wise and good in this country and are, as may tend to advance the great cause of human

very respect, a valuable Family Newspaper.
CONDITIONS.

THE CHEISTIAN STATESMAN will be published in the lity of Washington, every Friday morning, on an imperial heet, at \$3 per annum, payable in advance. Individuals ransmitting the amount for five or more papers shall receive them at \$2 50 each, per annum.

The first number will be issued in the first week in February, 1839.

Turry, 1839.

ILZ All communications relating to subscriptions, and the financial affairs of this journal, to be addressed to Etter and Bayne, publishers of the Christian Statesman, Washington City, D. C. : those relating to the editorial department, to the Rev. R. R. Gurley, editor, &c.

JOSEPH ETTER,

WILLIAM H. BAYNE.

CITY OF WASHINGTON, January 1, 1838.

K ANT'S METAPHYSICS OF ETHICS, in one volume, translated from the German, is just published and for sale by F. TAYLOR.

Also, Tenneman's Manual of the History of Philosophy. Sir James Mackintosh's History of the Progress of Ethical Philosophy.

Introduction to the History of Philosophy, translated

Sir. James Mackintosh's History of the Progress of Ethical Philosophy.

Introduction to the History of Philosophy, translated from the French of Victor Cousin, Professor of Philosophy and Literature at Paris.

Brown's Philosophy of the Human Mind.

The Works of Locke, Blair, Dugald Stewart, Reid, Bentie, &c., together with other works of the same class of Literature, all at the lowest prices.

jan 6.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.—We have for sale—sole GOODS.—We have 50 do Brussels. 50 do Brussels. 62 do 5-4, 6-4, 10-4, and 12-4 Linen Sheetings. 90 do 7-4, 8-4 Barnsly Dispers. 8-4, 10-4 and 20 4 fine Table Cloths.

Napkins to match.

1 bale Russia Disper.

1 bale wide Crash.

Also, 50 Marseilles Quilts. BRADLEY & CATLETT.

HISTORY OF ROME-Translated from the Ger man of Heeren and Schlosser, 1 vol. 8vo., is just published and for sale by T. TAYLOR. NIGHT HOWLING SOCIETY.

The Mississippl Free Trader of the 6th instant, has immortalized the "Natchez Night Howling Society." We have here in Cincinnate a similar laudable institution; but, whether it be the parent society or a branch of that of Natchez, we are not particularly advised. There appears to be a very good understanding between our Night Howlers and the City Watchmen—a kind of tacit agreement, that the Dogberry's are not to molest the Howlers: and the latter are at liberty to awake every body else, except the Watchmen.

NATCHEZ NIGHT HOWLING SOCIETY.

NATCHEZ NIGHT HOWLING SOCIETY.

The gentlemen comp sing this patriotic Society have been unusually assiduous in the performance of their arduous and responsible duties, during the continuance of the holidays. We hope sincerely that they may now feel that their oaths of membership' do not press them so heavily in the night season as they did about Christmas and New Year's. A little balmy rest will do the "Night Howlers" much good, and give us the hope that this useful class of our fellow citizens will be spared to as to screech away the owls and turn "the cheek of darkness pale" for many years to come. The following "Catch" was sung by them during the holi-nights with immense applause:

SONG OF THE NIGHT HOWLER. 'Tis midnight now-but I'm awake-I've got a cold-but no great shake-

CHORUS OF DOGS. And a bow, wore, wow,
And a ki, yi, yi,
We all know now
The night howler's nigh.

The night is dark—but I can howl, Till every man and child shall growl; I'll frighten every grey-eyed owl, And crow up every danghill fowl.

CHORUS OF CATS. And a skit, skat, skit, (Paw, scratch, and spit,)
The night howler's yell.

Who wants to sleep! the sluggish drone Had better how! than snore and groan; Oh, crikee! we are not alone Vexing the night with rowdy tone.

CHORUS OF SWINE, Hog, grunt and squeal! The loafer's shout Makes us all feel The night howler's out!

We're drunk—that's fact! we're in the ditch
—Night as black as a barrel of pitch—
In this thick mud we'll take a scratch,

CHORES OF DOGS CATS SWINE AND THE PATROL Dogs ... Bore, wore, work.

We've got you nove!

Spit, spat, spit, You're in a pit. Swine .. Root, squeal, grunt

PATROL. We've got you, lads, you'll how! no more!
Your outcries are the city's bore;
Each honest man's a right to snore,
And this you might have known before!

From the St. Louis (Mis.) Saturday News. PRAIRIE AND TIMBER.

The oft repeated inquiry which is made, whether the The oft repeated inquiry which is made, whether the prairie lands were once timbered, or capable of such growth, may be answered by an observer who has resided very long in the vicinity of these natural meadows. In the period of years which we have been accustomed to look over the wide expanse of such indulating timberless grounds, that bear the resemblance of the heaving billows of old ocean, changes from timber to prairie, and from prairie to timber, have been observed in various localities. The fir's which the red hunter anvalle lights up to facilitate his approaches to the game various localities. The fir's which the red hunter am-nually lights up to facilitate his approaches to the game he pursues, sweep onward into groves of timber, and prostrate, in repeated encroachments, acres of forest lands. Another and another successive fire consumes the mouldering trunks, and the surface is left with only a grassy covering, the bright green of which being re-lieved with the infinitely shaded coloring of wild flowers.

In the shifting scenery of nature, which covers the once grassy surface of the earth with a varied growth of thrifty forest trees, the operation is car-ried forward from the small beginnings of a patch ried forward from the small beginnings of a patch of hazle. Here, in the absence of fires, the scions of the oak and walnut spring up, sheltered by the hazle, which, in turn, is shaded by the aspirant that it had protected. This interchange of patronage may claim imitation from the moralist and the philanthropist. It might seem marvellous, that the oak should take root and shoot up without the deposite of an acorn to begin on. But there is some constituent principle in the teeming soil which produces and reproduces such abundance and variety, that man can never become sufficiently grateful for the man can never become sufficiently grateful for the bounties of nature which surround him in the sunny

Speed the Ployon.—In the Legislature of Massachusetts, the committee on agriculture have reported a bill to the House, to encourage the production of wheat in that Commonwealth. It grants a bounty of two dollars to every person who shall raise fifteen bushels of well cleansed wheat, and five cents a bushel for every bushel above fifteen bushels; and to the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of wheat on one farm, (not less than five hundred bushels,) one hundred dollars. In Maine, and other eastern States, we believe they have a nearly similar enactment. The system of bounties seems to work much good; it encourages many to engage in agriculture, who otherwise, perhaps, would not. In such a vast country as ours, fast in-SPEED THE PLOUGH -In the Legislature of Massa many to engage in agriculture, who otherwise, perhaps, would not. In such a vast country as ours, fast increasing in population, husbandry ought to be the principal occupation of at least two-thirds of the male inhabitants. But if trade and commerce offer greater opport mittee of acquiring wealth and property, a large number of people will direct their attention to them, and the result will be in a measure the same as that which has followed the abstraction of men from agricultural pursuits for the last two or three years, viz: pressure, over-trading, and provision at enormous prices. Bounover-trading, and provision at enormous prices. Boun ties promote, too, the science of agriculture, lead farm ers to inquire for the causes of certain effects, the na ture of various soils, the properties of different manures and the mode of producing the greatest quantity on the smallest space and at the chespest rate.

The editor of the Portsmouth Journal has obtained The editor of the Portsmouth Journal has obtained from the books of the banks in that town, the names of all the stockholders, together with the amount of stock owned by each. There are six banks with an aggregate capital of \$947,500. This capital is owned as follows: \$198,650 by females; \$206,750 by farmers and day laborers; \$45,900 by mechanics; \$92,200 by Savings Institution; \$58,950 by guardians; \$51,150 by unsettled estates; \$48,250 by charitable institution; \$55,50 by concertions and the State. \$51,150 by unsettled estates; \$48,250 by charitable institutions; \$37,550 by corporations and the State; \$32,690 by government officers; \$37,400 by mariners; \$12,000 by small traders; \$34,700 by lawyers; \$25,600 by physicians; \$14,200 by elergymen; and \$150,400 by merchauts. Taking into the estimate the deposites in the Savings Bank, it appears that one fourth of the capital stock is owned by females. It will also be seen that the Laboring class of males, or the Mechanics, Farmers, and Laborers, with their quota in the Savings Bank, own nearly another fourth part. And taking out what belongs to miners, estates, charitable institutions, &c. we have a very small proportion left to the credit of the aristocracy.—Norfolk Herald.

WINNIPISSIOGEE BANK .- The stock of the Bank owned as follows. It is another evidence that a large portion of stock in Banks generally is owned by the la-

soring classes, &c.	7722 - 1015 - 1016 (1016) P. C. C.	
silm bee aftern to eur.	Shares.	Dolls.
Farmers,	260	26,000
Females,	196	19,600
Savings Banks,	161	16,100
Professional men and St	tudents, 185	18,500
Traders, D to shall	35	3,600
Merchants,	60	6,000
Guardinus and Estate,	25	2,500
Mechanias,	32	3,200
Government Officers,	80	8,000
Literary Institution,	10 mc 95 s	3,500
en liter on their dis-	1070	4107.000

"Smith's Westired Nations - Book V shape II. the latter place to be bedging paying for it out or native with the recover - Box as the certain

TO THE PEOPLE OF ARMSTRONG COUNTY

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

Fat.Low-Citizens:

An unwarrantable attack is made on me in the last Pennsylvania Reporter, which, reluctant as I feel to engage in a personal controversy, as your representative, I owe to you, not to permit to pass unnotized. I am assailed, in upwards of a column of misrepresentations, uncaund insunuations, and unfair comment, on the preamble and resolution which I introduced into the House of Representatives on Saturday last, instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives to vote for the postponement of the Sub-Treasury bill.

Before I proceed to correct these misstatements, I must take occasion to observe, that the article alluded to, bears a striking resemblance to the pathetic lament of the same paper, immediately after the allotment of the same paper, immediately after the allotment of the public printing—and as the Marshall of the Eastern District of this State, (late, if not still owner of that paper,) was then here, and took a most zealous part in the transaction referred to, and is now here, quite as busily engaged—the cause of this resemblance, will be manifestly apparent. I have nothing to say of the delicacy and propriety of the officers of the general government, attempting to drill the Legislature, and dictate to its members, what course to pursue, in regard to its recommendations: I merely advert to the fact to show how much respect is due to their disinterested opinions. One other preliminary observation is necessary. It is said by the Repoter, that for some weeks past, I have been deeply engaged in "Naval Biography, and it may be, that the thrilling description, and splendid engraving of the capture of the Cyane and Levant, have abstracted my attention so much from other matters, as to have aphiterated from my mind, the information which has my attention so much from other matters, as to have abliterated from my mind, the information which has been acquired, by the special committee on the currency," of which I am Chairman. This institution has reference to the recently published biography of Commodore Stewart, one of Pennsylvania's most distinguished and worths area.

guished and worthy sons.

I have read his biography with great interest, and so have thousands of others—and it is the rapidly extending interest which this biography excites, that has called forth this pitiful insinuation. So far as I know, the Reporter is the only paper in Pennsylvania of standing, on any side in politics, that has not responded to the universal burst of applicate, with which the biography of the "conqueror of the Cyane and Levant" is received, I should be ashamed of myself as a Pennsylvanian—if I I should be ashamed of myself as a Pennsylvanian—if I could sincer at, or attempt to slur over, the fame of a son of Pennsylvania, who has taken more cannon, more prisoners, and more flags from the enemies of his country, than any officer in the army or navy, since the revolution. Let the Reporter and its backers, assail me for respecting such a man, and I shall thank them, for there is not a patriotic heart in the Keystone state, that does so by a parrote near in the Keysene state, that does not beat in unison, when the same of her heroic son is sought to be tarnished by hands who never raised a gun or sword in her defence, while he for forty years has triumphantly borne the flag of his country,

"On every sea, Britannia calls her own."

This man, who rose from the humble station of cabinboy, to the head of the American navy; who is one of
the last of that illustrious constellation of heroes, who
during the Tripolitan, Algerine and last war with Great
Britain, covered the flag of their country with imperishuble renown, and who by birth, principles and unchangable practice is a uniform, undoubted and unflinching
democrat, caunot be crushed by any official dictation.
Nor will he want friends among the patriotic lovers of
their country, who rallied so enthusiastically in support
of his old bosom friend, Gen. Andrew Jackson.

The Reporter charges me with taking ground against
the Sub-treasury bill which the federal opposition have
not dared to assume, and says that my course of policy
is calculated to suit the note shavers and brokers, and
continue the present disordered and deranged condition
of the currency of the country for at least one year longer. In answering these wholesale charges, all that is
necessary will be a simple appeal to the facts, and i venture to say that a more gross and unfounded perversion This man, who rose from the humble station of cabin

ture to say that a more gross and unfounded perversion of any measure, never was made by any person who had the least regard for the truth of his own charac-

submitting to the House, propose to do? By a reference to its previsions it will be found, that the presmble sets forth the well known fact, that what is called the "Subforth the well known fact, that what is called the "Sub-treasury bill," is introducing an entire new system in the keeping and disbursement of the public money, and proposes vital and radical changes, which neither the People nor Congress, have fully considered or under-stand. And in order to give them time to deliberate upon and mature the provisions of this highly important measure, it should be postponed for longer considera-tion. The resolution connected with the preamble merely instructs our Senators, and requests our mem-bers in Congress to vote for this postponement, and in case they fail in obtaining the postponement, then to vote against the bill, or any substitute, which might be brought forward. Neither the preamble nor resolution vote against the bill, or any substitute, which might be brought forward. Neither the preamble nor resolution refers to any bill, except this untited experiment of the Sub-treasury. If any bill could be introduced conformable to the course of policy under Gen. Jackson's administration, which would be calculated to remove existing embarrassments, to add security to the safe-keeping of the public money, no person but the official editor of the Reporter would suppose that either my resolution or myself was opposed to it. The gratuitous insinuation that I am in favor of the continuation of the present state

of things is totally unfounded in truth.

This is the entire sum and substance of my preamble and resolution, and now let us see whether it is founded upon facts. I am opposed to the Sub-Treasury bill introduced by Mr. Silas Wright, because, as just mentioned, it is the commencement of an entire new course of policy, never before heard of in this government. It differs essentially from the recommendations of the President, at the extra session in September last, and from the bill then passed the Senate, in pursuance of that recommendation. It increases the number of officers connected with the Treasury Department contrary to the assurance of the President in his late Message, and establishes four Receiver's General of undefined power—officers unknown to the Constitution and to all repubofficers unknown to the Constitution and to all repub lican government, the examples for which can only be found under the despotisms of the Old World. Because the creation of these officers, with all the specie of the country in their command, they themselves being the mere instruments of the Executive, is clothing the general government with power which will enable it to neral government with power which will enable it to crush the State sovereignties and State banks—prostrate the credit and business of the country, and eventually through its unlimited and illimitable sums of treasury notes and treasury drafts, subjugate the American peo-ple and render them the slaves of future Executive usur-

nedgested and since I offered my resolution the section rendering the Treasury of the United States the grand stock-jobber of the country, has been stricken from the bill by a vote of two to one, even Mr. Buchsnan voting with the majority. Thus has the Senate already wiped out from the bill, the section which I considered as

out from the only the section with a constitute as among the most objectionable and odious.

Other essential and important changes are, I understand, contemplated now by the friends of the bill, before it shall become a law, from which it is evident that the members of Congress themselves who have had the best opportunities of considering it, are constantly vasbest opportunities of considering it, are constaintly vas-cillating in their opinions and have already arrived at conclusions partially different from the President's. While such is the case at Washington, how can it be expected that the people should be able, in so short a time, to understand this complicated measure, and im-part to their representatives the benefit of their counsel and instruction! It is the bane of our social system to be constantly

legislating upon emergencies that will regulate them-selves if only let alone. That the "world is governed too much," is a maxim admitted by every intelligent republican, and yet the friends of the Sub-treasury system are springing upon Congress their crude and undigested plans, as if the public interests were not at all involved in the result. If there eyer was a time when caution and grave deliberation were required, that time is the present. The national disease is too deep seated and universal to be cared by the quack nostrains that can be compounded in a day. Almeasure in which all the peo-ple are concerned, should not be adopted until they have

ple are concerned, should not be adopted unto they said had full time to examine it.

In Pennsylvania especially should hasty action on this subject be most emphatically deprecated. It is a cardinal principle of democracy here that the power and patronage of all governments should be as circumscribed as possible. We have now a convention sitting to carry out this very principle in practice—to incorporate it in the constitution of the state. But of what avail is it to limit the puny power of the Governor of a state, when you throw by wholesale, all the specie of the country. with absolute power of central over its business, its banks, and its prosperity, into the hands of the Executive of the general government? Let this union between

the purse and the sword be once perfected, and the day of this Republic are numbered. It will not require the

the purse and the sword be once perfected, and the days of this Republic are numbered. It will not require the genius and boldness of a Cesar to grasp the sceptre of power. Some supple demagogue and his Receivers General, will overturn in one hour, our free institutions, which required from Washington and his compatriots of the revolution, years of toil and suffering to establish, and from their descendants, Jackson, Stewart, Decatur, Perry, and others, similar toils and sufferings to maintain.

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Perry, and others, similar toils and sufferings to maintain.

These were the leading considerations that induced me to offer the preamble and resolution which have found so little favor with the disinterested official editor of the reporter. But the Reporter asserts that my resolution is running counter to the democracy of Pennsylvania and of the Union. Such an assertion should not have been made without some proof. Who is the democracy! And when has it spoken in favor of the Sub-treasure!

I dony that the Sub-treasury scheme is of democratic origin, or that it has ever received the approbation of the democratic party. On the contrary it is a federal measure first brought forward in 1824, by Mr. Gordon and Mr. Leigh, of Virginis, two of the leading fodershists of Congress at that time, and it was then denounced by Gen. Jackson and all his friends in and out of Congress, in the strongest terms of condemnation. The Globe, at that time the official organ of President Jackson's administration, on the 20th of November, 1824, but little more than three years ago, asserted that the President himself was opposed to the project, and condemned it in the following pointed language:

"The proposition is disorganizing and revolutionary, subversive of the fundamental principles of our government, and of its entire practice, from 1789 down to this day."

day."

"It is as palpable as the sun, that the effect of the scheme would be to bring the public treasure MUCH NEARER the actual 'custody and corbe of the President of the chargered by

scheme would be to bring the public treasure MUCH NEARER the actual 'custody and control of the President,' than it is now, and expose it to be plundered by a hundred hands, where one cannot now reach it."—Globe, Nov. 20, 1834.

"What then! why, the public moneys, from the time of their receipt to the time of their disbursement, amounting, as they often do, to ten or twelve millions of dollars, must remain in the hands of individuals appointed by the President, and removable at his will! And this comes from a man who has leagued with scores of others to denounce the President as an usuper, and contemper of the Constitution and laws, because he claimed for the executive the custody of the public money, in a much more limited sense! He has never claimed that it should be retained in the actual keeping of executive officers, but only that it must be at their credit, and within their control, under such restrictions as Congress may impose in some bank or banks, or other places of deposite. But Mr. Leigh thinks that, according to the 'true spirit of the Constitution, it ought to be kept in their pockets, cheats, or walls, where they can approach it every day, and use it without the checks of warrants drawn, countersigned, registered, and recorded, and passing through many hands, without which not a dollar can now be touched by any public officer not even the President itself! We do not agree with Mr. Leigh in the opinion, that it was the intention of the Constitution to leave with the executive this most dangerous control over the public money. If we did, not having the Rexible political conservence [I] of this the Constitution to leave with the executive this most dangerous control over the public money. If we did, not having the flexible political conscience [1] of this wise Senator, we should be obliged to insist that on this subject, also, the Constitution should be restored to its original meaning, and the unauthorized constructions which have been grafted upon it, lopped off. But Mr. Leigh feels himself under no such necessity. Thus Leigh feels himself under no such necessity. Thus

the Constitution on this point, viz:

'At the same time, I have no expectation that this principle will ever be acted on to its full extent. The friends of the State Banks, the friends of a National Bank, and the supporters of the executive claims to power, will all combine against it; and the nation, most probably, will never agree that the immense sums yearly paid in for revenue, shall between the time of collection and the time of disbursement, be wholly unemployed

"If Mr. Leigh has reference to the friends of Pre-"If Mr. Leigh has reference to the friends of President Jackson, when he speaks of 'the supporters of the executive claims to power, he may be assured that they will, to a man, be united against any such monstrous accumulation of power over the public money which such a plan would throw into the hands of the executive. And we venture to allege, that had such a suggestion came from Gen. Jackson, it would have been rung through the old domainen with the reiterated false-hoods about the proclemation and the protest, as conclusive proof of all the aspirations which have been charged to the Hero of Orleans! 'See, (they would say,) how he visiks to put the public money directly into the PALMS of his friends and partizans, instead of keeping it on deposite in banks, whence it cannot be drawn for other than public purposes, without certain detection.' In such a case, we should feel that the people had just cause for alakw, and ought to gree their most watchful attention to such an effort to ENLARGE EXECUTIVE POWER, AND PUT IN ITS HANDS THE MEANS OF CORRUPTION. And are these the principles upon

the land of Jefferson?"
"Mr. Leigh knows that the PRESIDENT HIMSELF IS opposed to the project which he ascribes to his sup-porters, and that his friends in Washington, whether of the Cabinet or not, heartily concur with him in the course

Let any candid democrat read the above and sa whether stronger terms of denunciation could have been applied to the Sub-Treasury scheme. It is true, in the very last Globe that has reached Harrisburg, there

applied to the Sub-Treasury scheme. It is true, in the very last Globe that has reached Harrisburg, there is a quibbling attempt made to explain away this direct and emphatic condemnation. But all that any one needs is to read what they said then and what they say now, to see them condemned out of their own mouths.

Now the question recurs—was General Jackson a democrat! Did the democratic party support him !— Did the Globe at that time speak the sentuments of the democratic party! If these things be so, then is the Sub-Treasury bill any thing but a democratic measure. It has condemned by the democratic party, along side of the alien and sedimon laws, and the other strong measures of federal usurpation, for consolidating the State governments, under one great, overshadowing central power. power.
The official editor of the Reporter will answer, how

The official editor of the Reporter will answer, however, that the Globe has eaten up its own words, and denounces as federalists those who oppose this measure now, as lustily as it did those who brought it forward and supported it in 1834. He will answer that the administration which stands pledged to carry out Gen. Jackson's measures of policy, has adopted this as its leading object, although it was discarded and beaten down by Gen. Jackson and the democratic party.

Suppose the Globe has changed, and the administration has abandoned the solid republican ground on which Gen. Jackson's administration atood! Does that

tion has abandoned the solid republican ground on which Gen. Jackson's administration stood! Does that change the principle of the measure itself! Or does in afford the slightest reason why a consistent and independent minded man who opposed this measure in 1834, should wheel to the right about at a drill sergeant's command and support it now! Is the democratic party of Pennsylvania, a band of Swiss mercenaries! Have they no minds or judgment of their own! Are they willing servilely to obey the commands of executive minions, and blindly aid in rearing an uncontrollable central power? Will they creep and eringe like grovelling slaves at the foot stool of a Turkish tyrant; deponence a measure to-day and cry out in support of it veiling slaves at the foot stool of a Turkish tyrant; denounce a measure to-day and cry out in support of it to-morrow? Let those whom the partial bounty of the general government feeds, do so, but the high-minded, intelligent democracy of Pennsylvania, disdain to pass under the debasing yoke.

The Reporter states that I am opposed to any action by Congress on the subject of the currency, and that I am in faver of leaving it in its present condition, for at least one year more. This statement is not only untrue.

least one year more. This statement is not only untrue, but is a dishonorable perversion of the concluding clause of the resolution offered. So far from this being the of the resolution officed. So far from the senting fact, I sm as anxious as any man in the United States, to see these difficulties settled and the prosperity of the country once more restored. I am in favor of precisely the same measures that were established by President Jackson's administration in 1833 and 1834, with some Jackson's administration in 1833 and 1834, with some salutary modifications. The bill introduced as a substitute for Mr. Wright's bill, by Mr. Rives, with some alterations, meets my approbation, and if adopted, would carry out strictly and rationally, the measures began by Gen. Jackson's administration in reference to this matter. This is the great substitute for a National Bank, which was adopted by the democratic party in 1834, and which will now fully meet the expectations of every intelligent democrat. It is not true, as stated by the Reporter, that this system has failed. Great and uncontrollable causes have produced a crisis which has paralized all the tousiness operations of the country, and

paralized all the business operations of the country, and among the rest, all the banking institutions. This is the first time that so wide spread a disaster has occurred in this nation, and it never can occur again until we

joint resolution of 1818 expressly declared

have another National Bank with the same train of causes to produce it. The experiment has never been fairly tried, except for two or three years, during which time, we have the highest testimony in its favor. Hear what President Jackson, Mr. Woodbury, the Secretary of the Treasary, and Mr. Wright, the author of the present bill, themselves all admit upon the subject:

"The country will sustain the Executive arm of the government in the experiment now making to substitute the State Institutions for the Bank of the United States."—Mr. Wright, Jan., 1834.

"The State Panks are found fully adequate to the

"The State Banks are found fully adequate to the performance of all services which were required by the Bank of the United States, quite as promptly and with the same cheapness."—General Juckson's Message of

"By the use of the State Banks, which do not derive "By the use of the State Banks, which do not derive their charters from the general government, and are not controlled by its authority, it is ascertained that the mo-neys of the United States can be collected and disbursed without loss or inconvenience, and that all the wants of the community, in relation to exchange and carrency, are supplied as well as they ever have been before."— Message of Dec., 1835.

Message of Dec., 1835.

"It should be constantly recollected that the owners and managers of banks, when properly regulated by legislative provisions in their charters, are, like other individuals, interested to transact business securely; are desirous of packing and not losing money; and that these circumstances, with the preference in case of failure belonging to depositors and holders of their bills

dearrous of making and not losing money; and that these circumstances, with the preference in case of failure belonging to depositors and holders of their bills over the stockholders, united with the security, if not priority, given to the government, render them, in point of safety, generally mous appearance to invitodate.

AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES."—Mr. Woodbury's Report, 1834.

Will any rational and honest man pretend to say that a system which has operated in the manner this is conceded to have done, should be alsandoned, for the dangerous experiment of the Sub-Treasury; Can any man who dispassionately examines the subject, deny that this is the only means of preventing the establishment of another National Bank! What is the Sub-Treasury itself, but a great Bank of the United States, based it is true, upon most of the gold and silver which it is contemplated shall be drained from all other sections of the country, into the city of New York!

The Reporter sho complains that I have even "out Heroded Herod." by desiring a postpanement of the action of Congress on this subject, and quotes Mr. Webster for authousiv that semething must be done in relation to the manetary concerns of the country, and alleges, that some section is asked by the whole community. I refer the Editor to the message of the President to the extra session, in which he most positively asserts that the General Government has nothing to do with the currency.

"I cannot doubt that on this, as on all similar occa-

asserts that the General Government has nothing to do with the currency.

"I cannot doubt that so this, as on all similar occasions, the Pederal Government will find its agency most conducive to the security and happiness of the people, when limited in the exercise of its conceded powers. In never assuming, even for a well meant object, such powers as were not designed to be conferred upon it, we shall, in reality, do most for the general welfare. To avoid every unnecessary interference with the pursuits of the citizen, will result in more benefit than to adopt measures which could only assist limited interests, and are eagerly, but perhaps naturally, sought for, unless the pressure of temporary circumstances. If, therefore, I refrain from saggesting to Congress any specific plan for regulating the exchanges of the country, relieving mercantile embarrassments, or interfering with the ordinary operations of foreign of domestic commetce, it is from a cortivition that such measures are not within the constitutional province of the general government, and that their adoption would not promote the real and permanent welfare of those they might be designed to aid.

The difficulties and distresses of the times, though

The difficulties and distresses of the times, though unquestionably great, are limited in their extent, and cannot be regarded as affecting the permanent prosperity

am reminded by the Reporter, that the Sub-Treasury, to a certain extent, is now in operation. Even as it is, without Receivers general and a distinct organization, the Treasury of the United States is to all practical purposes a National Bank. It has \$10,000,000 of notes in circulation, which pass from hand to hand, as the notes of a bank, and as the būsiness of the country increases, its drafts and checks given to the creditors of the government, will be augmented many millions more,

notes of a bank, and as the business of the country increases, its drafts and checks given to the creditors of the government, will be augmented many millions more, forming a similar circulation. Here then we have a vast National Bank in every essential but the name, and adopt the Sub-Treasury bill, your Receivers General hecome the cashiers of four separate branches of this National Bank, under the presidency and direction of the President of the United States.

It is surprising to me that a measure which leads to such results and clothes men, already possessing vast political powers, with all the powers of a National Bank, should be thought less dangerous than a corporation of private individuals, possessing no political power at all. This fact is undeniable, and let me see the man, who, after this exposition, can support the Sub-Treasury bill, and because I oppose it, denounce me for favoring the establishment of a National Bank. I was opposed to a National Bank in 1823 and '24. I am opposed to it still, and I leave the jewel of consistency to be claimed by those who, (to use the language of a distinguished ex-President,)

"If they cannot alter things

"If they cannot after things their names, sir."

In conclusion, I have but a few words to say. I did not offer the resolution to which exception has been taken, until after resolutions instructing our Senators to vote in favor of the Sub-Treasury bill had been introduced, in favor of the Sub-Treasury bill nau been and until that bill was taken up by the Senate. I consider that the support of such a measure would involve a gross inconsistency in the democratic party. I thought it would be a wanton departure from the President Jackson's administration, and i the democratic party, I saw that is would lead to discord, division, and defeat. Many distinguished democrats in Pennsylvania, in New York, and in Virginia, with Mr. Rives and the veteran Editor of the Richmond Enquirer

Rives and the veteran Editor of the Richmond Enquirer at their head, were opposed to this innevation upon the established rights of the government.

And every candid democrat will admit that division, even to the smallest extent, is the forerunser of defeat in Pennsylvania. Already are the opposition in possession of the power of the government. Its organised corps of retainers are planted in every town in the State. We have no longer the irresistible influence of Gen. Jackson to keep us united and to inspire the democratic party with confidence. The two last elections are solernn admonitions of the truth of our condition—they show impressively that we have no strength to lose solemn admonitions of the truth of our condition—they show impressively that we have no strength to lose without yielding hope along with it. I offered the preamble and resolution for the postponement of the Sub-Treasury bill, with a view, among other reasons, to unite and conclinate, if possible, every honest member of the democratic party—to hold the question in suspense, not only for reflection, but that its friends and opponents

only for reflection, but that its friends and opponents might make against the common foe in the great stringgle that awaits us at the ensuing most important election.

I am perfectly willing to submit it to the democracy of Pennsylvania to say, whether they who pursue a bigotted and proscriptive course towards fellow members of the same party, who happen to differ on particular questions, are the sincere friends of the integrity and success of the party, or whether they are not rather its worst enemies, be they the commissioned or non-commissioned officers of the national government.

I have made this statement thus early to prevent erroneous impressions going to your cars—and to place

erroneous impressions going to your cars—and to place in a proper point of view my conduct in relation to this interesting subject.

I have done with the matter, and whether sustained

I have done with the matter, and whether sustained or otherwise. I feel conscious of having discharged a great public duty, without "fear, favor, or affection."

Being personded that the adoption of the Sub-Treasury bill would eventuate in the establishment of a splendid consolidated central government, utterly at variance with the well seathed policy of the democracy of the Union, from this and other considerations before referred to, I would have been unworthy to be your representative, had I permitted the measure to have passed without an attempt to arrest it course. without an attempt to arrest it course.

WM. F. JOHNSTON.

Harrisburg, Feb 6, 1838.

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wife by the government in the charge of its